

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1829.

No. 19.

## CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

## DR. PAXTON,

INTENDING to remove to Carlisle about the 18th or 20th of March next, is desirous that those indebted to him would discharge their accounts, if convenient, before that time. And while he would thank those who have given him their professional confidence, he would bid them an affectionate farewell.

Gettysburg, Feb. 24.

3t

## New Goods.

### GEO. ARNOLD,

HAS just returned from the City, with a supply of **FRESH GROCERIES** AND **DRY GOODS.**

He has now a good assortment—and will sell **CHEAP** for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S. I will merely observe, that my Notice to Debtors, has, unfortunately, not been observed by any one of them.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Feb. 24.

3t

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests those that know themselves indebted to him, to meet at the house of Col. James Reed, in Millers-Town, on *Saturday the 28th of March next*, to settle their accounts.

ROBERT M'KINNEY.

Feb. 24.

3t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **JAMES WILSON, Jun.** late of Hamilton township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the *20th of March next*. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before said time, to

JAMES WILSON, or } Adm's.  
SAMUEL KNOX, }

Feb. 24.

3t

## TO MEN OF CAPITAL!

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Wednesday the 8th of April next*, his

### Fulling Mill,

with about 30 Acres of LAND attached thereto. This property is situated near the Conococheague, and possesses great advantages, having attached to the establishment a

### Carding Machine,

DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. and located in a populous and flourishing neighborhood; and the stream on which it stands has great water power, and is calculated for any kind of water works, particularly for a *Manufacturing Establishment*. The Mill would be sold either with or without the machinery, to suit purchasers. Possession will be given at the time of sale.

The terms will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GIBBONEY.

Washington county, Md. Feb. 24.

3t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estates of **ROBT. & SARAH MOORE-HEAD**, deceased, are requested to pay them immediately—and all those having claims against said Estates are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES McELWEE,

Adm'r with the will annexed.

Feb. 24.

1t

## A STORE

FOR SALE;

& A GOOD STORE SITUATION

FOR RENT.

For information, apply at this Office.

Feb. 10.

1t

PRINTING, of every description, promptly executed at this Office.

## Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

### PETER ZIMMERMAN,

LATE of Adams county, deceased, viz. The heirs of Joseph Zimmerman, (now deceased) to wit, Hetty, Peter, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Joseph, Ann, Catharine, and Henry (all minors except Hetty) and Nancy, intermarried with David Eicker; Barbara, intermarried with David Weaver, she being now deceased, leaving children, to wit, Mary, Henry, Elizabeth, Barbara, David, Peter, Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin and Nancy Weaver; (and children of intestate) Mary, intermarried with Henry Weldy, Samuel, Esther, Elizabeth, Julian, Susanna, intermarried with John Arthur, and Peter Carpenter and John Carpenter, or the Guardians of such as are Minors, that an

## INQUEST

will be held on a Plantation and Tract of Land, of said deceased, adjoining lands of John Martin's heirs, Thomas Reid and others, in Liberty township, containing Two Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or less, on *Friday the 20th day of March instant*, to make partition thereof to and among the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, March 3.

td

## Canal & Rail Road Report.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.  
House of Representatives—Feb. 26.

Mr. Lehman, from the committee on inland navigation and internal improvement, to whom were referred the various documents relative to rail roads and canals, made

### REPORT:

That the time has now arrived when the great work of internal communication has become acceptable to the interest of all classes of the community, and has far advanced towards completion, and the benefits it will confer are so generally admitted, that arguments in favor of its policy are now superfluous.

Pennsylvania gave birth to the turnpike and canal system in America, and she now perceives the policy of spreading, by means of canals and rail roads, the basis of strength, and unfolding her immense capability of improvement. It may be said that our whole country, under the powerful stimulus of free institutions, exhibits the spectacle of twenty four states striving to augment the mass of industry, wealth and population, and to preserve for their own benefit the largest share of the trade which springs from such increased prosperity. Among the Atlantic states the maxim is now adopted that not only manufactures and agriculture, but a seaport with an extended home and foreign trade, are among the elements of prosperity. The struggle for commerce kindles a noble spirit of industry and emulation—awakens genius—and, by calling forth all the resources of the States, gives strength and greatness to the whole confederacy.

Under the law of last year the state is pledged to form by its own means,

1st. A complete communication between the city of Philadelphia on the Delaware, and the city of Pittsburg on the Ohio, by means of rail roads and canals.

2d. A branch of the canal from the mouth of the Juniata, on the Susquehanna to the New York state line.

3d. A branch from the Susquehanna to the Bald Eagle, on the West Branch.

4th. A canal from Carpenter's point to the tide water, on the Delaware.

5th. A navigable feeder for the contemplated canal between Pittsburg and Lake Erie.

6th. A rail road from Columbia to the town of York.

The steady and (so far as is consistent with economy of expenditure) the rapid advancement of the entire system of improvement is now the obvious policy of Pennsylvania; and it is the duty of the committee to communicate

to the house, the result of their anxious inquiries, in relation to the sum of money which ought to be provided for the present year, and the objects to which the money ought to be applied.

It is proposed in the bill annexed to this report, to vest some discretionary powers in the commissioners, so far as respects the rail roads and canals, which are authorized to be put under contract. No maxim of prudence or economy, is thought, will be violated, if it is left to their discretion and responsibility, to advance at such places and with as much speed as is compatible with the means within their control, the interest of the commonwealth and the restrictions of the law. It is presumed, that no difference of opinion will now exist in relation to the policy and the true economy of bringing to a speedy completion the line between the Delaware and the Ohio, and also the branches on the Susquehanna and the Delaware. All this has been promised by the law; and upon the faith of the law, enterprising citizens in every direction, have made arrangements and entered into contracts, with a view of participating in the advantages which such improvements never fail to confer upon an industrious population. So far as respects the great work alluded to it may be said, that its construction is the settled policy of the state, and what remains for the present and future legislatures, is to secure a careful superintendence and an economical expenditure of the public money.

In addition to the improvements recognized by existing laws as part of the Pennsylvania system, the committee have made provisions for advancing with all practicable speed towards the great canal of the state of Ohio, and also towards Lake Erie. The completion of these works is deemed essential to the full usefulness and grandeur of the scheme of improvement. The importance of connecting Lake Erie with the Delaware, is illustrated by the rapid increase of the commerce of our inland seas. A few years ago ten vessels were sufficient for the trade of Lake Erie, and now there are seven large steam boats and upwards of one hundred coasting vessels. They have also directed active operations to be commenced upon the Monongahela; and if practicable, upon the rail road between Columbia and York, and also between Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg. These improvements, it is believed, will be productive in the shape of tolls, and are due to the wishes and interest of the fertile counties on the southern border. In the bill the committee have made provisions for examinations and estimates, with a view of connecting the canal with the river, both at Derrstown, on the West Branch, and at Harrisburg on the Susquehanna.

In framing the bill, the committee have adopted the principle of accommodating all the districts of the state as early as possible. The result may be, that the state will receive tolls at a later period, from some parts of the line of communication; but it is obvious, that from other parts the receipt of tolls will be earlier.

The opinion has been advanced, that all the energies of the state ought, in policy, to be concentrated to the main route between the Delaware and the Ohio, and that thereby it may the more speedily be brought to completion. This, however, would infringe the principle of mutual accommodation, which has received the legislative sanction, and is now regarded as essential to the preservation of the public faith. It is also believed that active operations may be carried on in many parts of the state to a certain extent, without retarding in any great degree the accomplishment of the main line. Experience has proved, that in every district laborers may be found who will work in their own neighborhood, but will not travel to a great distance from their homes. These may be employed in the advancement of interesting parts of the work, without any serious detriment to other parts which may be deemed more important to the general rests of the commonwealth.

Embarked as Pennsylvania is in a system, of which the rich results cannot be fully enjoyed until all the parts are completed, it is the dictate of wisdom and true economy not to stay the hand of improvement, but to complete the whole with all practicable speed.

For the vigorous prosecution of the work the committee propose to appropriate the sum of \$3,250,000.

If the magnitude of this sum excites apprehension, it will be collected that

the money will be spent within our own limits, and will be an active, moving, diffusive capital; giving employment to our own people, stimulating industry and ingenuity, and producing arts, improvements and inventions. It will in many ways be conducive to prosperity, independent of the advantages the public will derive from the improvements. The cost of the work cannot ultimately be any burden upon the finances of the state, as the income to be derived will reimburse the expense. All the facts in relation to the soil and mineral riches of Pennsylvania, concur to prove that the expenditures to be made will be a judicious investment. The work will pay for itself. It is not necessary to repeat arguments which have heretofore convinced the understandings of the people and of their representatives. Some interest, however, may be excited, by facts recently ascertained in our own country, on which a judgment can be formed of the amount of income to be derived from tolls. The committee are aware that the vast sums invested in turnpike stock have been unproductive, and that the receipts generally have been consumed by repairs. Such however, will not be the result of the canal system.

The tonnage conveyed on the Schuylkill canal, within the last year, was 105,463 tons, and the tolls and water rents amounted to nearly 100,000 dollars. This work has but recently been finished, and the result has been thus encouraging, although its beneficial influence upon the productive industry of the country, is as yet felt in a very imperfect degree. The Union Canal is also full of promise, though it will not be completed until the ensuing spring. The delay may be ascribed to the difficulty of carrying canals across a dividing ridge, a difficulty which nowhere exists on the line of the Pennsylvania canal. An imperfect navigation, however, existed for a few months during the last year, and such is the creative power of a canal upon our industrious population & fine country, that with a few boats 18,000 tons were passed, and the tolls paid amounted to \$26,000. The Lehigh navigation was interrupted during a great part of the past season, by the construction of works for securing an ascending navigation; the company, however, were enabled to bring from the mines 33,150 tons of coal. The Erie and Champlain canals have been finished but a short time, and the tolls paid into the New York treasury, already amount to more than three millions of dollars. Last year there was a failure of the crop of wheat, which forms the great staple of that state; the tolls nevertheless were \$833,000. This sum with a sufficient permanent allowance for superintendence and repairs, is adequate to paying the interest on the cost of the works, and leaves a large sum to be applied to the extinction of the debt.

If such are the happy results of the works of improvement above alluded to, what may not reasonably be expected after the completion of the Pennsylvania canal? Wheat will be as abundantly raised in our state as in New York, but coal and iron will be the great staples, and they constitute in all countries the most valuable tonnage for canals.

It cannot reasonably be apprehended that any difficulty will exist in procuring all the money on loan. The dividends on bridge and turnpike stocks, the collateral inheritance tax, and a portion of the auction duties are already set apart as a fund for the regular payment of the interest. All the tolls arising from the canals and rail roads are pledged, and some idea may be formed of the tolls which will spring from the streams of inland trade, by the fact, that the contractor for the great dam on the Kiskimincus, who has finished his work, and who is a responsible man, offers by petition to pay 10,000 dollars, for the privilege of navigating four boats, toll free, for half a year, from Blairsville to Pittsburg. The Lehigh navigation and coal company, also in their official report, state the interesting fact, that tonnage is already waiting, on the Lehigh, sufficient at a moderate rate of toll to produce a handsome income to the state, on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal.

It may truly be observed that each successive year develops new views in relation to the rich treasure Pennsylvania has in coal. A recent memorial from the Lyceum of Natural History in New York, states the amount paid within one year for fuel for domestic purposes and steam boats in the city of

New York, at \$2,400,000. Governor Clinton in his last official message remarks, that New York is compelled to resort to the coal of Pennsylvania; and he says the quantity which will be wanted for that state, is estimated at two millions of tons. It has now become obvious that coal will constitute the chief article of fuel, not only in the city and state of New York, but in many parts of all the states on the seaboard. Coal has become an object of vast national importance, and it will soon be a part of the public policy of many states of the Union, to facilitate the means of procuring it from the mines of Pennsylvania. The legislature of Delaware but a few days ago incorporated a company for the object, as stated in the law, "to furnish a cheap supply of mineral coal to the manufacturers and people of this state; to be derived from the immense stores of this valuable material which abound in the neighboring state of Pennsylvania." Our state may proudly say, that the bounty of nature has made her mountains the grand repository of this precious mineral, and also of iron; and every ton which is extracted from the mines will be tributary to her wealth and greatness, and will aid in making the Pennsylvania canal more productive in tolls, than any other canal in the United States.

The committee would dwell with emphasis upon the foregoing considerations, because they show the revenue the canals will produce, and the security the public creditor will have, that his interest will be paid and his capital refunded, and the right Pennsylvania has to expect the loan will be taken either at home or abroad upon favorable terms.

The commissioners of the canal fund state, in their report made a few days ago, that by transferring the estimated balance, which will be in the treasury in 1830, to the canal fund, there will be a sufficiency, after defraying all the ordinary expenses, to meet the interest of the present debt, together with the interest which will be incident to the new loan now proposed, of three millions of dollars. It has been suggested, that to satisfy the prudent and the timid, it may be expedient to establish some additional sources of revenue, and the subject is now under the consideration of the finance committee of the House. But it does not appear that there is reasonable ground for believing, that any additional taxation will be necessary.

Public credit rests upon a sure basis in Pennsylvania. Where is the state possessing more resources or more integrity? Our riches in the products of the soil and mines, and in the acquisitions of personal property, are almost untouched for state purposes. Practical schemes of finance can never be wanting, and the public faith will be pledged to establish sufficient revenue. The ability and patriotism of the people no man can doubt, and a wise government will never sacrifice its character for punctuality and good faith. It is believed that measures may be resorted to for facilitating the sale and transfer of stock, and steps taken for sending stock to Europe, and that it may there be sold to advantage. The committee believe, that in the pursuit of this object, the state may be assisted by some of the existing banks; and that both patriotism and interest will prompt the bank of Pennsylvania or other banks, to afford facilities to the government in obtaining pecuniary aids.

In the contemplation of the financial situation of Pennsylvania, the committee cannot overlook the fact, that from the national treasury, which is the common property of the people of the United States, five millions might annually be distributed among the states without embarrassing the national debt, or interfering with any expedient or just operation of the national government. It is believed that after the lapse of a few years the annual distribution may be ten millions of dollars. The first mentioned sum would entitle Pennsylvania to \$500,000, or the interest on twelve millions of dollars. The last mentioned sum would give the interest on twenty four millions of dollars. A Bill for the accomplishment of this object is now pending before the national legislature; and the house has requested our representatives in congress to promote its adoption. The committee do not allude to this financial resource as of certain reliance; but in conjunction with the funds already set apart and the sure receipt of ample tolls, it holds out the cheering prospect that the no-



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The subject naturally resolves itself into four points or questions:

First, the constitutional right of a state to appoint delegates to such a convention:

Secondly, the propriety and expediency of exercising that right at that time:

Thirdly, the objects intended to be attained by it, and the powers given for that purpose by the State to the delegates; and

Fourthly, the manner in which the delegates exercised their power.

As to the first point, it will not be doubted that the people have a right 'in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble to consult upon the common good,' and to request of their rulers, 'by the way of addresses, petitions or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.' This is enumerated in the constitution of Massachusetts among our natural, essential and unalienable rights; and it is recognised in the constitution of the United States; and who then shall dare to set limits to its exercise, or to prescribe to us the manner in which it shall be exerted? We have already spoken of the state of public affairs and the measures of the general government, in the year 1814, and of the degree of excitement amounting nearly to desperation, to which they had brought the minds of the people in this and the adjoining states. Their sufferings and apprehensions could no longer be silently endured, and numerous meetings of the citizens had been held on the occasion in various parts of the country. It was then thought that the measures called for in such an emergency, would be more prudently and safely matured and promoted by the government of the state, than by organized bodies of individuals, strongly excited by what they considered to be the unjust and oppressive measures of the general government. If all the citizens had the right, jointly and severally, to consult for the common good, and to seek for a redress of their grievances, no reason can be given why their legislative assembly, which represents them all, may not exercise the same right in their behalf. We nowhere find any constitutional prohibition or restraint of the exercise of this power by the state; and if not prohibited, it is reserved to the state. We maintain then, that the people had an unquestionable right, in this as well as in other modes, to express their opinions of the measures of the general government, and to seek, 'by addresses, petitions or remonstrances,' to obtain a redress of their grievances, and relief from their sufferings.

If there was no constitutional objection to this mode of proceeding, it will be readily admitted that it was in all respects the most eligible. In the state of distress and danger which then oppressed all hearts, it was to be apprehended, as before suggested, that large and frequent assemblies of the people might lead to measures inconsistent with the peace and order of the community. If an appeal was to be made to the government of the United States, it was likely to be more effectual, if proceeding from the whole state collectively, than from insulated assemblies of citizens; and the application in that form would tend also to repress the public excitement, and prevent any sudden and unadvised proceedings of the people, by holding out to them the prospect of relief through the influence of their state government. This latter consideration had great weight with the legislature; and it is believed to have been the only motive that could have induced some of the delegates to that convention to quit the seclusion to which they had voluntarily retired, to expose themselves anew to all the fatigue and anxiety, the odium, the misrepresentations, calumnies and unjust reproaches, which so frequently accompany and follow the best exertions for the public good.

If each one of the states had the right thus to seek a redress of grievances, it is clear that two or more states might consult together for the same purpose, and the only mode in which they could consult each other was by a mutual appointment of delegates for that purpose.

But this is not the only ground, nor is it the strongest, on which to rest the justification of the proceedings in question. If the government of the United States in a time of such distress and danger should be unable, or should neglect, to afford protection and relief to the people, the legislature of the state would not only have a right, but it would be their duty to consult together, and if practicable, to furnish these from their own resources. This would be in aid of the general government. How severely the people of Massachusetts experienced at that time the want of this ability or disposition, in the general government, we need not repeat. If the legislature of a single state might, under such circumstances, endeavor to provide for its defence, without infringing the national compact, no reason is perceived, why they might not appoint

a committee or delegates, to confer with delegates of neighboring states, who were exposed to like dangers and sufferings, to devise and suggest to their respective legislatures, measures by which their own resources might be employed, in a manner not repugnant to their obligations as members of the Union. A part of New England had been invaded, and was then held by the enemy, without an effort by the general government to regain it; and if another invasion which was then threatened and generally expected had taken place, and the New England states had been still deserted by the government, and left to rely on their own resources, it is obvious that the best mode of providing for their common defence, would have been by a simultaneous and combined operation of all their forces. The states originally possessed this right, and we hold that it has never been surrendered, nor taken from them by the people.

The argument on this point might be easily extended, but we may confidently rely on the two grounds above mentioned, to wit, the right of the people, through their state legislatures or otherwise, to petition and remonstrate for a redress of their grievances; and the right of the state in a time of war, and of threatened invasion, to make the necessary provisions for their own defence. To these objects was confined the whole authority conferred by our legislature on the delegates whom they appointed. They were directed to meet and confer with other delegates, and to devise and suggest measures of relief for the adoption of the respective states; but not to represent or act for their constituents by agreeing to, or adopting any such measures themselves, or in behalf of the states.

But whilst we strenuously maintain this right of the people to complain, to petition, and to remonstrate in the strongest terms against measures which they think to be unconstitutional, unjust, or oppressive, and to do this in the manner which they shall deem most convenient or effectual, provided it be in an 'orderly and peaceable manner,' we readily admit that a wise people would not hastily resort to it, especially in this imposing form, on every occasion of partial and temporary discontent or suffering. We therefore proceed to consider,

Secondly, The propriety and expediency of adopting that measure in the autumn of 1814. On this point it is enough to say, that the grievances that were suffered and the dangers that were apprehended at that time, and the strong excitement which they produced among all the people, which is stated more particularly elsewhere in this address, rendered some measures for their relief indispensably necessary. If the legislature had not undertaken their cause, it appeared to be certain, as we have already suggested, that the people would take it into their own hands; and there was reason to fear that the proceeding in that case might be less orderly and peaceful, and at the same time, less efficacious.

Thirdly, We have already stated the objects which our state government had in view, in proposing the convention at Hartford, and the powers conferred on their delegates. If, instead of these avowed objects, there had been any secret plot for dismemberment of the Union, in which it had been desired to engage the neighboring states, the measures for that purpose we may suppose would have been conducted in the most private manner possible. On the contrary, the resolution of our legislature for appointing their delegates, and prescribing their powers and duties, was openly discussed and passed in the usual manner; and a copy of it was immediately sent, by direction of the legislature, to the governor of every state in the Union.

Fourthly, The only remaining question is, whether the delegates exceeded or abused their power. As to this, we have only to refer to the report of their proceedings, and to their journal, which is deposited in the archives of this state.

That report, which was published immediately after the adjournment of the convention, and was soon after accepted by the legislature, holds forth the importance of the Union as paramount to all other considerations; enforces it by elaborate reasoning, and refers in express terms to Washington's farewell address, as its text book. If, then, no power to do wrong was given by the legislature to the convention, and if nothing unconstitutional, disloyal, or tending to disunion, was in fact done (all of which is manifest of record,) there remains no pretext for impeaching the members of the convention by imputing to them covert and nefarious designs, except the uncharitable one, that the characters of the men justify the belief, that they cherished in their hearts wishes, and intentions, to do what they had no authority to execute, and what in fact they did not attempt. On this head, to the people of New-England who were associated with these

characters, no explanation is necessary. For the information of others, it behooves those of us who were members to speak without reference to ourselves. With this reserve we may all be permitted to say, without fear of contradiction, that they fairly represented whatever of moral, intellectual, or patriotic worth, is to be found in the character of the New England community; that they retained all the personal consideration and confidence, which are enjoyed by the best citizens, those who have deceased, to the hour of their death, and those who survive, to the present time. For the satisfaction of those who look to self love, and to private interest, as springs of human action, it may be added, that among the mass of citizens, friends, and connexions, whom they represented, were many, whose fortunes were principally vested in the public funds, to whom the disunion of the States would have been ruin. That convention may be said to have originated with the people. Measures for relief had been demanded from immense numbers, in counties and towns, in all parts of the State, long before it was organized. Its main and avowed object was the defence of this part of the country against the common enemy. The war then wore its most threatening aspect. New England was destitute of national troops; her treasures exhausted; her taxes, drawn into the national coffers.

The proceedings and report of the convention were in conformity with this object. The burden of that report, consisted in recommending an application to Congress to permit the states to provide for their own defence, and to be indemnified for the expense, by reimbursement, in some shape, from the national government, of at least, a portion of their money. This convention adjourned early in January. On the 27th of the same month, an act of Congress was passed, which gave to the State Governments the very power which was sought by Massachusetts; viz: that of 'raising, organizing and officer' state troops, 'to be employed in the State raising the same, or in an adjoining State' and providing for their pay and subsistence. This, we repeat, was the most important object aimed at by the institution of the convention, and by the report of that body. Had this act of Congress passed, before the act of Massachusetts, for organizing the convention, that convention never would have existed. Had such an act been anticipated by the convention, or passed before its adjournment, that assembly would have considered its commission as, in a great measure, superseded. For although it prepared and reported sundry amendments to the constitution of the U. States, to be submitted to all the States, and might even, if knowing of this act of Congress, have persisted in doing the same thing; yet, as this proposal for amendments could have been accomplished in other modes, they could have had no special motive for so doing, but what arose from their being together; and from the consideration which might be hoped for, as to their propositions, from that circumstance. It is thus matter of absolute demonstration, to all who do not usurp the privilege of the *searcher of hearts*, that the design of the Hartford convention and its doings were not only constitutional and laudable, but sanctioned by an act of Congress, passed after the report was published, not indeed with express reference to it, but with its principal features, and thus admitting the reasonableness of its general tenor, and principal object. It is indeed grievous to perceive Mr. Adams condescending to intimate that the Convention was adjourned to Boston, and in a strain of rhetorical pathos connecting his imaginary plot, then at least in the thirteenth year of its age, with the 'catastrophe' which awaited the ultimate proceedings of the convention. That assembly adjourned without day, after making its report. It was ipso facto dissolved, like other Committees. One of its resolutions did indeed purport, that 'if the application of these States to the government of the U. States, (recommended in a foregoing resolution) should be unsuccessful, and peace should not be concluded, and the defence of these States should be neglected as it has been, since the commencement of the war, it will be, in the opinion of this Convention, expedient for the legislature of the several States, to appoint delegates to another Convention to meet at Boston on the third Tuesday of June next, with such powers and instructions as the exigency of a crisis so momentous may require.' On this it is to be observed.

First, that the Convention contemplated in the foregoing resolution never was appointed, and never could have been, according to the terms of that resolution; because, as is shown above, the object of the intended application to Congress had been attained. And, Secondly, if the contingencies mentioned in that resolution had occurred, the question of forming such a new Convention, and the appointment of the delegates, must have gone into the hands of new assemblies: because all the Legis-

latures of the New England states would have been dissolved, and there would have been new elections, before the time proposed for the second convention. And, lastly, it is matter of public notoriety, that the report of this convention produced the effect of assuaging the public sensibility, and operated to repress the vague and ardent expectations entertained by many of our citizens, of immediate and effectual relief, from the evils of their condition.

We pass over the elaborate exposition of constitutional law in the President's letter, having no call, nor any inclination at this time to controvert its leading principles. Neither do we comment upon, though we perceive and feel, the unjust, and we must be excused for saying, insidious mode in which he has grouped together distant and disconnected occurrences, which happened in his absence from the country, for the purpose of producing, by their collocation, a glaring and sinister effect upon the Federal party. They were all of a public nature. The arguments concerning their merit or demerit have been exhausted; and time, and the good sense of an intelligent people, will place them ultimately in their true light, even though Mr. Adams should continue to throw obstacles in the way to this harmonious re-action of public opinion.

It has been a source of wonder and perplexity to many in our community, to observe the immense difference in the standards by which public opinion has been led to measure the same kind of proceedings, when adopted in different States. No pretence is urged that any actual resistance to the laws, or forcible violation of the constitutional compact, has ever happened in Massachusetts. Constitutional questions have arisen here as well as in other States. It is surprising and consolatory that the number has not been greater, and that the termination of them has not been less amicable. To the discussion of some of them great excitement was unavoidably incident; but in comparing cases with causes and effects, the impartial observer will perceive nothing to authorize any disparagement of this State, to the advantage of the pretensions of other members of the confederacy. On this subject we disclaim the purpose of instituting invidious comparisons; but every one knows that Massachusetts has not been alone in complaints and remonstrances against the acts of the National government. Nothing can be found on the records of her legislative proceedings, surpassing the tone of resolutions adopted in other States in reprobation of the Alien and Sedition laws. In one State, opposition to the execution of a treaty, in others, to the laws instituting the Bank, has sounded the note of preparation for resistance in more impassioned strains than were ever adopted here. And, at this moment, claims of State rights, and protests against the measures of the National government, in terms, for which no parallel can be found in Massachusetts, are ushered into the halls of Congress, under the most solemn and imposing forms of State authority. It is not our part to censure or to approve these proceedings. Massachusetts has done nothing at any time in opposition to the National government, and she has said nothing in derogation of its powers, that is not fully justified by the Constitution, and not so much as other States have said with more decided emphasis; and, it is believed, without the stimulus of the same actual grievances. We are no longer at a loss to account for the prevalence of these prejudices against this part of the Union, since they can now be traced, not only to calumnies openly propagated in the season of bitter contention, by irritated opponents, but to the secret and hitherto unknown aspersions of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Jefferson, then at the head of the government, declares that the effect of Mr. Adams' communication to him, at their interview in March, 1806, was such on his mind, as to induce a change in the system of his administration. Like impressions were doubtless made on Mr. Giles and others, who then gave direction to the public sentiment. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, if Mr. Adams had not seen fit to proclaim to the world his former secret denunciation, there had still been room to hope that those impressions would be speedily obliterated; that odious distinctions between the people of different States would be abolished; and that all would come to feel a common interest: in relieving symptoms of excitement against the procedure of the National government, which have been manifested successively on so many occasions, and in so many States, to the feelings, which, in free governments, are always roused by like causes, and are characteristic, not of a factious but a generous sensibility to real or supposed usurpation. But Mr. Adams turns to the charge with new animation, and by his political legacy to the people of Massachusetts, undertakes to entail upon them lasting differences. He reaf-

firms his convictions of the reality of the old project, persists in connecting it with later events, and dooms himself to the vocation of proving that the Federal party were either traitors or dupes. Thus he has again (but not like a healing angel) troubled the pool, and we know not when the turbid waters will subside.

It must be apparent, that we have not sought, but have been driven into this unexpected and unwelcome controversy. On the restoration of peace in 1815, the Federal party felt like men, who, as by a miracle, find themselves safe from the most appalling peril. Their joy was too engrossing to permit a vindictive recurrence to the causes of that peril. Every emotion of animosity was permitted to subside. From that time until the appearance of Mr. Adams' publication, they had cordially joined in the general gratulation to the prosperity of their country, and security of its institutions. They were conscious of no deviation from patriotic duty, in any measure wherein they had acted, or which had passed with their approbation. They were not only contented, but grateful, in the prospect of the duration of civil liberty, according to the forms which the people had deliberately sanctioned. These objects being secured, they cheerfully acquiesced in the administration of government, by whomsoever the people might call to places of trust and of honor.

With such sentiments and feelings, the public cannot but participate in the astonishment of the undersigned, at the time, the manner, and the nature, of Mr. Adams' publication. We make no attempt to assign motives to him, nor to comment on such as may be imagined.

The causes of past controversies, passing as they were to oblivion among existing generations, and arranging themselves, as they must do, for the impartial scrutiny of future historians, the revival of them can be no less distasteful to the public, than painful to us. Yet, it could not be expected, that while Mr. Adams, from his high station, sends forth the unfounded suggestions of his imagination, or his jealousy, as materials for present opinion, and future history, we should, by silence, give countenance to his charges; nor that we should neglect to vindicate the reputation of ourselves, our associates, and our Fathers.

H. G. OTIS,  
ISRAEL THORNDIKE,  
T. H. PERKINS,  
WM. PRESCOTT,  
DANIEL SARGENT,  
JOHN LOWELL,  
WM. SULLIVAN,  
CHARLES JACKSON,  
WARREN DUTTON,  
BENJAMIN PICKMAN,  
HENRY CABOT,  
Son of the late George Cabot.  
C. C. PARSONS.

Son of Theophilus Parsons, Esq. dec'd.  
Boston, Jan. 28, 1829.

I subscribed the foregoing letter, and not the reply, for the following reasons:—Mr. Adams, in his statement published in the National Intelligencer, spoke of the leaders of the Federal party, in the year 1808, and for several years previous, as engaged in a systematic opposition to the General government, having for its object the dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate confederacy by the aid of a foreign power. As a proof of that disposition, particular allusion is made to the opposition to the embargo in the courts of justice in Massachusetts. This pointed the charge directly at my late father, whose efforts in that cause are probably remembered; and was the reason of my joining in the application to Mr. Adams, to know on what such a charge was founded. If this construction of the statement needs confirmation, it is to be found in one of the letters published in Salem as Mr. Adams'.

Mr. Adams, in his answer, has extended his accusation to a subsequent period. In the events of that time I have not the same interest as in those preceding it: and as the reply was necessarily co-extensive with the answer; that reason prevented me from joining in it. I take this opportunity, however, to say for myself, that I find in Mr. Adams' answer no justification of the charges; and, in reply to that portion of his letter particularly addressed to me, that I have seen no proof, and shall not readily believe, that any portion of my father's political course is to be attributed to the influence there suggested.

FRANKLIN DEXTER.  
Boston, January 28, 1829.

**A STORE**

FOR SALE;

& A GOOD STORE SITUATION FOR RENT.

For information, apply at this Office. Feb. 10.

**FOR RENT.**

**A BAKERY.**

An excellent order for carrying on the Baking business. For information apply to J. D. W. Esq. Newbury, Oct. 21.



Best monument of genius and power may be accomplished, and the public engagements be met, and the high character of Pennsylvania for good faith be maintained, without additional taxation, and with the certainty that whatever is regarded as odious in our financial system, may soon be expunged.

It is believed that the sale of water power along the line of canal will soon become a financial resource of some importance, & that legal provisions ought to be made for the accomplishment of this object. This, with other interesting matters under consideration, and embracing some objects of improvement, will constitute the subject of another report.

In conclusion, the committee will remark, that the genius of William Penn recognized the policy of navigable communications in Pennsylvania more than half a century before a canal was constructed in his native country; and our predecessors, the inhabitants of the land which he planted, were the first among the members of the American family who ran a level or measured water with a view to canal navigation. It has now become our imperative obligation to keep pace with the march of human improvement. All the states around us are active and circumspect, and seeking not only to unfold their own riches, but to attract to their own territory the commerce of the western states. There is a necessity of exertion, if we are to keep our relative position in the confederacy, or to be lifted to the high station within our reach. Our state is the centre of the United States, and distinguished beyond all others for its mineral wealth. It has the tide of the Delaware on the east, the waters of the Ohio and of the lakes on the west, and is blessed with benignant skies and a prolific soil. Under the influence of a wise legislation, mental and physical improvement will advance hand in hand. The riches of the soil, and of the mines, and of the mind, will be fully explored and developed, and Pennsylvania will be the fairest portion of our happy country.

**THE BILL.**

The bill reported from the committee on inland navigation and internal improvement, by Mr. Lehman, authorizes the commissioners, within the present year, to contract for the extension of the canals on the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, on the Juniata, and also on the Delaware. *Provided*, that if any further contracts are made, a portion of each section, not exceeding twenty miles, shall be put under contract within the present year.

The 2d section authorizes the commissioners to construct a suitable navigation either by canals, or dams, locks and ponds, from a point at or near the mouth of Beaver to Newcastle, and from the mouth of French creek to the feeder, and it shall be the duty of the commissioners to contract for the whole, or a part upon each route within the present year.

The 3d section authorizes a navigation by dams, locks, and ponds, upon the Monongahela, from the mouth of the Youghiogheny to the Virginia state line, and it shall be the duty to commence active operations at a suitable point within the present year.

The 4th section provides That the Pennsylvania rail road shall be extended from Columbia to the town of York, and if practicable it shall be the duty of the canal commissioners to put the whole or a part under contract within the present year.

The 5th section provides, That a rail road shall be constructed from the west end of the Harrisburg bridge, through Carlisle to Chambersburg, and it shall be the duty of the canal commissioners if practicable to put a part under contract within the present year.

The 6th section provides, That the canal commissioners are authorized, to put under contract, if practicable, within the present year, the whole or a part of the canal, which is not contracted for between Middletown and Columbia.

The 7th section provides, That the canal commissioners are authorized, if they find it practicable within the present year to commence active operations with a view to slack water navigation between the mouth of the Kiskiminetas and Kittaning on the Allegheny river.

The 8th section provides for a plan and estimates of a communication between the Pennsylvania canal and the river at Derrstown, on the West Branch, and at Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna.

The 9th section provides, That nothing shall be construed to repeal or interfere with the provisions of the existing laws in relation to the rail road across the Allegheny mountain, and also in relation to the rail road from the city of Philadelphia to Columbia.

The sum of three millions, two hundred thousand dollars, is appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the act.

A Fancy Ball and a Fancy Rag Ball have been lately held in Baltimore, and afforded considerable amusement.

**THE INAUGURATION.**

John C. CALHOUN, Vice President-elect of the United States, took the chair of the Senate at 11 o'clock, and the Senate was called to order.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was administered to the Vice President, by Mr. SMITH of Maryland.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States, was then administered to the following new Senators, by the Vice President: viz.

Messrs. BRANCH, CLAYTON, BIBB, HAYNE, KING, KNIGHT, McLEAN of Ohio, TAZEWELL, WHITE, SILSBEE, BELL, FRELINGHUYSEN, SPRAGUE, and LIVINGSTON; and they took their seats.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, it was ordered that, when the Senate adjourn, they will adjourn to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

At half past 11 o'clock, ANDREW JACKSON, the President elect, entered the Senate Chamber, attended by the Marshal of the District, and the Committee of Arrangements, and took his seat immediately in front of the Secretary's desk.

The CHIEF JUSTICE of the U. States and ASSOCIATE JUDGES, entered soon after, and occupied the seats assigned for them on the right of the President's Chair.

The FOREIGN MINISTERS and their suites, in their splendid official costumes, occupied seats on the left of the Chair.

A large number of Ladies were present, and occupied the seats in the rear of the Senators, and the lobby under the Eastern gallery. The Western gallery was reserved for members of the House of Representatives.

At twelve o'clock the Senate adjourned, and a procession was formed to the Eastern portico of the Capitol, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, filling the portico, the steps, and the enclosure, the President of the United States delivered his Inaugural Address, and, having concluded it, the oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice MARSHALL.

Salutes were fired by two companies of artillery, stationed in the vicinity of the Capitol, which were repeated at the forts, and by detachments of artillery on the plains. When the President retired, the procession was re-formed, and he was conducted to the Presidential Mansion.

He here received the salutations of a vast number of persons, who came to congratulate him upon his induction to the Presidency.

The day was serene and mild, and every way favorable to the wishes of those who had come from a distance to witness the ceremony of the inauguration. The number of persons present at the Capitol, within, around, and in front of it, have been variously estimated. We suppose that it did not fall short of ten thousand.

The Inaugural address will be found below.

**INAUGURAL ADDRESS,**  
DELIVERED BY  
**Gen. ANDREW JACKSON,**  
On being sworn into office, as President of the U. States, March 4, 1829.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve upon me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and to promote their interests generally. And the principles of action, by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the Executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office, without transcending its authority.—With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms; and, in the adjustment of any difference that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation; rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue, in regard to the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt—the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favored; and that, perhaps, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted, by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes, our skill in navigation and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dock-yards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience, and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrableegis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire, to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes, on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of Reform; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power in, unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation—depending for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officer, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the rights that now from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed, our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow citizens.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue, in regard to the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

Since then strong suspicions have been entertained of the family having been murdered, and the suspected criminal—the husband of the woman, and the father of the children—has been taken into custody. The suspicion, if not first excited, was greatly strengthened by the talk of the surviving child, a boy of about four years old: who frequently spoke of his father having struck his mother with a spade, and having thrown burning coals among the children; in consequence, Mr. Matheson, the Coroner, proceeded with two Magistrates, to examine the house; and from some circumstances that occurred, they thought proper to commit Eastby, the supposed criminal, to prison. They next proceeded to have the bodies disinterred, and examined by medical gentlemen. It was then found that the woman's skull was broken in five places, and the hinder part of it smashed to pieces. The heads and bodies of the children all bore such marks of violence as to show that they were murdered. A paper published in the neighborhood says Eastby has since confessed the murder.

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**Despatch.**—A gentleman, who arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, by the Silas Richards, Packet ship, in 19 days from New York, expressed, in a striking manner, the rapidity with which that long voyage (nearly 3200 miles) is now performed, "I left New York," said he, "the week before last."

**Liverpool paper, Jan. 2.**

Indulging PASSION in children is thickly sowing the seeds of crime, and storing up many sources of unhappiness. On Wednesday, a Boy, in one of our Mathematical schools, passionately, and with great violence, threw a pair of compasses at another boy of the name of Hart; the sharp points of the compasses struck against the left temple of the boy; and penetrating to the brain, caused death in a few minutes. The youth who had left his parents, but a few hours, in the vigor of health, was returned to them a corpse!!! What a melancholy and heart rending event! Would not our School Masters do well to detail the facts of this case to their scholars, and accompany them with suitable reflections and advice.

**Hem. Press.**

**UNPARALLELED DEPRAVITY.**

We mentioned, a few papers back, that a gang of murderers had been detected in Scotland who committed murder for the price obtained for the bodies for dissection. This seemed too horrible to believe. But one of them has actually been convicted for their murders and made full confession. It appears that he once had some religious impressions, which his attachment to drink, and his infamous associations, speedily overcame. He denied that he had committed as many as thirty murders; but the exact number is not yet revealed. He began by selling the body of a woman who died a natural death in Hare's house. Ten pounds was paid by the surgeon for every body brought him; and the demand for subjects was constant. Most of the murders were committed in Hare's house. He was the only accomplice. Strangulation was the mode always resorted to.

**Party Discipline.**—We understand, says the Richmond Whig, that some days before the election of Public Printer, at Washington, there was a Jackson Caucus, at which was discussed the propriety of forming a party of particular color for distinguishing the ballots of those who voted for Duff Green and that they stationed individuals near those suspected of being friendly to Gales & Seaton, with the view of inspecting their votes.

We believe that party spirit has never manifested itself in a form so inquisitorial, intolerant and disgraceful, in the Congress of the United States.

A History of the late Administration is announced as shortly to be forthcoming. It is supposed to come from the pen of Mr. Adams himself.

The Philadelphia water works at Fair-Mount have cost that city \$1,500,000. Besides furnishing an abundant supply of wholesome water, they constitute a profitable source of revenue to the city treasury.

Since then strong suspicions have been entertained of the family having been murdered, and the suspected criminal—the husband of the woman, and the father of the children—has been taken into custody. The suspicion, if not first excited, was greatly strengthened by the talk of the surviving child, a boy of about four years old: who frequently spoke of his father having struck his mother with a spade, and having thrown burning coals among the children; in consequence, Mr. Matheson, the Coroner, proceeded with two Magistrates, to examine the house; and from some circumstances that occurred, they thought proper to commit Eastby, the supposed criminal, to prison. They next proceeded to have the bodies disinterred, and examined by medical gentlemen. It was then found that the woman's skull was broken in five places, and the hinder part of it smashed to pieces. The heads and bodies of the children all bore such marks of violence as to show that they were murdered. A paper published in the neighborhood says Eastby has since confessed the murder.

**Rhode Island,** that miniature state, has no Constitution. Still, she requires freehold suffrage in both branches of the legislature; and goes farther in her feudal notions than any state in the Union, giving the right of voting to the eldest sons of all freeholders, though they may be the most worthless vagabonds, while the most respectable sons of men who cannot give them this hereditary distinction, are excluded from all participation in the government.

**Boston Statesman.**

It is said that of 200,000 children in Virginia, between the ages of 5 and 15, 23,000 are the children of poor parents; and that, of these, 5000 only had been able to avail themselves the first year, of an appropriation of 45,000 dollars made by the state for their education.

**EDUCATION IN EUROPE.**—The Paris papers state that an unusual degree of interest is exhibited in France in favor of extending elementary instruction. A meeting of three hundred and eighty persons was held in Lyons to establish a school foundation in that city. In Rouen, subscriptions for that purpose amounted to two thousand four hundred and fifty four francs. A Lancasterian School is to be founded at Bourges. The subscription lists contain the names of mechanics, artisans, &c. as well as those of the highest classes. The monitorial system has been introduced into the general hospital. In Geneva a plan is proposed by the Sovereign Council for the education of teachers. The Emperor of Russia, has laid the foundation of a central institution for teachers in the Capital, in order to disseminate instruction among the lower classes. Truly the light of knowledge is beginning to shed its influence over the nations.

While Europe is thus advancing, it becomes America, with a government wholly founded on individual information, to use all means in her power to extend education throughout the land.

**Our Character abroad.**—A German editor, it is said, has informed his readers, that morals were at so low an ebb in the United States, that the two basest men in the republic were candidates for the presidency.

[The German editor must have read the American newspapers on both sides of the question, and believed all that he read.]

**Balt. Gaz.**

**Voyages of Discovery.**—According to a statement in *le Globe*, there are at present no less than thirteen vessels actually employed in voyages of discovery. Of these, France has three, England five, Russia two, Sweden one, Holland one, and the United States one. It remains to be seen, whether the last mentioned expedition will ever put to sea. We want yet the example of Spain, Portugal, and the small Italian states.

**N. Y. Enquirer.**

**Living on the misfortunes of others.**—The schooner *U. States*, (a wrecker,) reports no less than 12 vessels, all wrecked, lying at different keys, on the coast of Florida, waiting for gales, storms, and the wreck of matters.

**Balt. Chron.**

**The Infernal Trade.**—It is thought about 80,000 slaves are annually imported into the Brazil, and as about one third die, or are murdered, on the passage, the whole amount of the exports from Africa for this market must amount to 120,000. "God is just."

**Niles' Reg.**

We have heard, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, and believe the information to be correct, that no less than six hundred persons have applied for the situation of naturalist to the proposed exploring expedition into the South Seas.

A person who calls himself "An Idler," has made the following calculations, from which we learn that, according to the latest and most authentic records, the city of London contains—

Inns, taverns, & Butchers, 1,343  
public houses, 4,692  
Physicians, &c. 1,318  
Tailors, 2,211  
Carpenters, 1,212  
Grocers, 1,750  
Cheese-vendors, 1,008  
Bakers, 1,715  
Lawyers, Barristers, Cordwainers, 1,568  
Tiers, & Special Merchants, 1,426  
Purveyors, 3,100

It would therefore appear, that the number of those who are repeatedly skilled in "taking away our lives," is less than half the number of those who, with some truth, are accused of taking away the means whereby we live.

**MONTREAL, L. C. Feb. 14.**

of the death from burning, of a woman and four children, in Perth, U. C.

Since then strong suspicions have been entertained of the family having been murdered, and the suspected criminal—the husband of the woman, and the father of the children—has been taken into custody. The suspicion, if not first excited, was greatly strengthened by the talk of the surviving child, a boy of about four years old: who frequently spoke of his father having struck his mother with a spade, and having thrown burning coals among the children; in consequence, Mr. Matheson, the Coroner, proceeded with two Magistrates, to examine the house; and from some circumstances that occurred, they thought proper to commit Eastby, the supposed criminal, to prison. They next proceeded to have the bodies disinterred, and examined by medical gentlemen. It was then found that the woman's skull was broken in five places, and the hinder part of it smashed to pieces. The heads and bodies of the children all bore such marks of violence as to show that they were murdered. A paper published in the neighborhood says Eastby has since confessed the murder.

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**Hem. Press.**

**UNPARALLELED DEPRAVITY.**

We mentioned, a few papers back, that a gang of murderers had been detected in Scotland who committed murder for the price obtained for the bodies for dissection. This seemed too horrible to believe. But one of them has actually been convicted for their murders and made full confession. It appears that he once had some religious impressions, which his attachment to drink, and his infamous associations, speedily overcame. He denied that he had committed as many as thirty murders; but the exact number is not yet revealed. He began by selling the body of a woman who died a natural death in Hare's house. Ten pounds was paid by the surgeon for every body brought him; and the demand for subjects was constant. Most of the murders were committed in Hare's house. He was the only accomplice. Strangulation was the mode always resorted to.

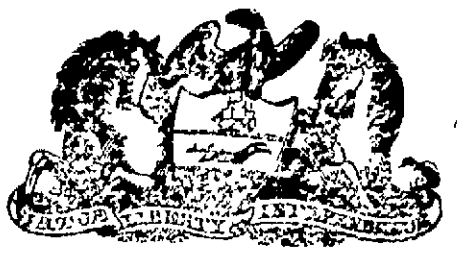
**Party Discipline.**—We understand, says the Richmond Whig, that some days before the election of Public Printer, at Washington, there was a Jackson Caucus, at which was discussed the propriety of forming a party of particular color for distinguishing the ballots of those who voted for Duff Green and that they stationed individuals near those suspected of being friendly to Gales & Seaton, with the view of inspecting their votes.

We believe that party spirit has never manifested itself in a form so inquisitorial, intolerant and disgraceful, in the Congress of the United States.

A History of the late Administration is announced as shortly to be forthcoming. It is supposed to come from the pen of Mr. Adams himself.

The Philadelphia water works at Fair-Mount have cost that city \$1,500,000. Besides furnishing an abundant supply of wholesome water, they constitute a profitable source of revenue to the city treasury.





## ADAMS SENTINEL. GETTYSBURG, MARCH 11

Our readers will find a Report on Canals and Rail-roads, accompanied by a Bill, in our paper to-day, which cannot but be of interest to them. The bill calls for a further appropriation of *Three Millions Two Hundred Thousand Dollars*, for the current year. This, with the 800,000 dollars already appropriated this session, will make *FOUR MILLIONS* the sum to be borrowed! Where will this end? The system of internal improvement is really involving us in a debt, which will be a serious matter ere long.

We have but one word to say, at present, in relation to President Jackson's Inaugural Address, which we give to-day: and that is, that the paragraph in it, on the subject of *Reform*, is less dignified and honorable than should proceed from the mouth of a President of the United States.—It savors too much of party "slang."

### NEXT GOVERNOR.

The Harrisburg Convention assembled on the 4th of March. 132 delegates were present. One ballot was taken on that day, which proved unsuccessful. The Convention adjourned until the next day—when eleven more ballottings were had, without a choice. On Friday the Convention re-assembled; and, on the *fifteenth* ballot,

**GEORGE WOLF,** of Northampton county, received a majority of votes; and was declared to be the candidate selected. The vote on the last ballot was

George Wolf,.....70  
Gen. Barnard,.....62

Two sets of Delegates appeared from Chester county; one pledged to support Barnard, the other unpledged.—The latter were admitted to seats in the Convention, by the friends of all the other candidates uniting in their favor. Had the former delegates been received, the choice would have fallen upon Gen. Barnard.—This has produced considerable dissatisfaction; and a very serious opposition to the successful candidate is anticipated.

### FIRE.

A fire broke out in Augusta, Geo. on the 22d ult. which consumed *twenty* buildings.

A house of Mrs. Shuman, and a stable of Mr. J. McIlhenny, in Hagerstown, were burnt on Friday week.

A number of houses were burnt in the city of New York, on the 2d inst.

The Councils of Pittsburg have authorized a company to light that city with gas.

The Ex-President (Mr. Adams) has retired, with his family, to the beautiful situation on Meridian Hill, (the property of Commodore Porter) directly West of the City, which he has rented, and will occupy for a few months to come, if no longer.

Nat. Int. March 5.

In the midst of the throng of yesterday, in and about the President's Square, where persons of every rank in life (and of almost every nation and complexion) flocked promiscuously, the nimble-fingered gentry were not idle. Several pockets were picked; and notwithstanding the caution published yesterday morning, one gentleman suffered his pocket to be picked of eight or nine hundred dollars, and others of smaller sums. One or more of the cut-purses were detected in the fact, and committed for trial. They are all strangers here.

The Bill for the relief of Susan Deatur was rejected in the House of Representatives on Saturday, by a vote of 88 to 80. The bill provided for the distribution of \$100,000 among the officers and crew of the Intrepid, who were employed in cutting out the frigate Philadelphia. It was proposed to amend the bill, so as to admit to a participation in the benefit, such of the officers and crew of the Siren as went into the harbor of Tripoli to assist in the enterprise, but the proposition was

rejected; and thus several members, who would have supported the bill in its amended form, were driven to record their votes against it. *Journ.*

The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road has passed the two houses in a modified form, the whole of the sections which provided for the erection of toll gates and the imposition of tolls, having been stricken out, and the appropriation being the main sections of the bill. *Id.*

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The second Session of the Twentieth Congress closed yesterday; the House of Representatives adjourning at three, and the Senate at four o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, a vote of thanks was passed to the Speaker; which was the most important business transacted. What was omitted, of most importance, was the decent respect due to a Message from the President of the United States, of which a notice will be found below, and which the House, by a small majority, refused to be ordered to be printed.

In the SENATE, besides other business, the following Message was received from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, March 3d, 1829.

To the Senate and  
H. of Representatives of the U. States.

I herewith transmit a copy of the instructions prepared by the Secretary of State, and furnished to the Ministers of the United States, appointed to attend at the assembly of the American Plenipotentiaries, first held at Panama, and then transferred to Tacubaya.—The occasion upon which they were given has passed away, and there is no present probability of the revival of these negotiations; but the purposes for which they were intended are still of the deepest interest to our country and to the world, and may hereafter call again for the active efforts and beneficent energies of the Government of the United States. The motives for holding them from general publication have ceased, justice to the government from which they emanated, and to the People for whose benefit it was instituted, require that they should be made known. With this view, and from the consideration that the subjects embraced by these instructions must probably engage, hereafter, the deliberations of our successors, I deem it proper to make this communication to both Houses of Congress. One copy only of the instructions being prepared, I send it to the Senate, requesting that it may be transmitted also to the House of Representatives.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

On this message being read, a motion was made, of course, to print it, with the documents; and, after a long debate, the motion was *negatived*, 24 to 18! After which, by a very prudent movement of Mr. TAZEWELL, the document was transferred from the Legislative to the Executive record, so as to conceal its contents from the Public, as if the spider's web could exclude the light of the sun.

The Public ought to have these documents concerning the Panama Mission, and they shall, too, if we can get them. We have no idea that those gentlemen, who have rode into popularity and power upon this hobby, shall now be allowed to disown and repudiate it. They wanted the information, when it would have been injurious to the public interest to receive it: and now that it is no longer so, they refuse to receive it. *Nat. Int.*

The course which was pursued by the two Houses yesterday, in relation to the message of the President, communicating the instructions given to the ministers at Panama, must strike every one as extraordinary. For the present we confine ourselves to a mere statement of the facts. In the House, it will be seen that the motion to print the message and documents was laid on the table. In the Senate, not only was the motion to print disposed of in this uncourteous way, but the instructions themselves were transferred from the legislative to the executive table, with a view to prevent them from reaching the public eye. We will not assert that precedents may not be found for this disrespectful procedure: but we will venture to say that if they exist they are rarely to be found. It is one of the duties imposed by the constitution upon the President, to make communications to Congress, and to recommend to their consideration subjects which he may deem necessary. In the fulfillment of this duty he made the communication of yesterday, and when the two Houses treated the message with discourtesy, they exhibited a gross ignorance of the respect due from one branch of the government to another, as well as very crude and erroneous conceptions of the course which is most becoming to a deliberative body, exercising such high functions, and acting under such severe responsibilities, as the Congress of the U. States. We

shall have occasion, hereafter, to recall these facts to the memory of our readers, and to offer those comments which might now be considered ill digested and splenetic. *Journal.*

HAGERS-TOWN, March 5.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY has accepted an invitation to partake of a public dinner in Hagers-town on his return to his residence in Kentucky. He will leave Washington between the 10th and 20th of the present month.

The friends of this great statesman wish it to be distinctly understood that this proceeding is not to be construed as evidence of a feeling, on their part, hostile to the existing administration of the general government; but as a deserved mark of respect for the character and important public services, and as a token of undiminished confidence in the patriotism and integrity of Mr. Clay.

We understand that Mr. C. has also accepted a similar invitation from his friends in Frederick.

### PRACTICE vs. PROFESSION.

On the 14th of October, 1825, Gen. Jackson addressed a letter to the legislature of Tennessee, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States, in which he takes a decided stand in favor of such an amendment of the constitution as would render any member of Congress ineligible to office under the General Government, during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter. In order to show how perfectly consistent the General is, and how admirably he practices upon his own doctrine, we annex a few extracts from the letter in question; every member of his Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. McLean, being selected from the class of men against whom his objections of 1825 exclusively bear: *From Gen. Jackson's letter to the Legislature of Tenn.*

I would impose a provision rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office, under the general government, during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter. But if this change in the constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve on the representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will become the order of the day. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up, in some favorable emergency. Against such inroads every guard ought to be interposed, and none better occurs than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction. We know human nature to be prone to evil; we are early taught to pray that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion, that, by constitutional provision, all the avenues to temptation, on the part of our political servants, should be closed. It is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others, and hence feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptations may exist, and suspicions arise of the exercise of an influence tending to my own aggrandizement." *Torch Light.*

NORFOLK, March 2.

Capt. Riley, a passenger in the brig Hope's Delight from New Orleans, informs that considerable disquietude existed in that city when he left it, in consequence of a report having reached there of insurrectionary movements among the negroes on the plantations on the river above, in which several thousand were supposed to be concerned; and orders were received on the night of the 10th ultimo, from the Governor, for the military to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

The proprietor of the Western Museum in Cincinnati, Ohio, has completed a representation of "the realms below" in such a style of horrid poetry that it freezes the blood of the beholder. It is a representation, in figures as large as life, of Pandemonium and its inhabitants. Pluto, a gigantic figure, sits in the midst of his subjects, who are represented as enduring the torments of the wicked, and deformed by the crimes and vices which plunged them into the punishment they endure. Strange motions are seen by a dark glimmering light, and strange unearthly sounds are heard, that startle the firmest minds.—It is said to be impossible to look upon this scene without the most solemn impressions.

HUNTINGTON, Pa. Feb. 25.

We are sorry to learn, that a serious disturbance took place at Waynesburg, on Sunday last. A number of "Canal men" attacked the dwelling house of Mr. Benjamin Walters, a very respectable citizen; broke in the door and windows, and beat Mr. W. so that his life is despaired of. A number of the citizens of the place turned out with their rifles

in defence of their neighbor—one of the assailants was shot through the cheek, and a bullet passed through the crown of the hat of another—this movement had the effect of dispersing the rioters. Two of the leaders have been taken, and their conduct will undergo a legal investigation.

*Great Ox.*—One of the largest animals of the ox kind we ever saw, arrived in the city of Baltimore, on Monday week last. He was raised by Wm. Lansdale, Esq. of Harford county, Md. and measures from nose to rump, thirteen feet six inches; height six feet six inches; girth eight feet nine and a half inches; shoulder to dewlap five feet and half an inch. He surpasses the great ox Columbus in all his dimensions, except the girth.

*A Pumping Cow.*—An instance of sagacity of a young cow was lately observed in an enclosure near Glasgow, which has sadly puzzled the learned naturalists of that University. The animal being in want of water, went to the pumpwell, and taking the handle between her horns, worked the pump and helped herself to drink! The learned pigs, the dancing dogs, the calculating ponies, must certainly yield the palm to the Glasgow pumping cow.

There was a ball at Providence on the evening of Friday the 20th ult. when the great snow storm commenced, and as the music and dancing continued till a late hour on the succeeding morning, when the drifts were heaped up mountain high, the gentlemen were obliged to perform that duty which could not be done by horses and carriages. The ladies were mounted on the backs of their gallants, and a picture was presented not unlike that described in one of the dreams of Addison's Spectator, where the females came out of a besieged city lugging upon their shoulders whatever they were most anxious to preserve from ruin. The lovers, it is said, were often obliged to put down their precious little burdens in the snow banks, that they might "take them up better." *Boston Daily Adv.*

### REMEDY.

To please every body: Mind your own business.

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 3d inst. by the Rev. C. G. McLean, Mr. William Smith to Miss Susan Richardson—both of this borough.

### DIED.

On the 16th ult. in Abbotstown, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, relict of Mr. Abraham Miller, deceased, aged 44 years.

### DR. SMYSER,

HAS made arrangements to locate himself in Gettysburg, on the 20th inst. He can then be consulted on Professional business, at Mrs. Winrott's hotel. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in *SURGERY* can be exhibited.

### POCKET-BOOK LOST.

\$25 REWARD.

WAS lost by the Subscriber, between Gettysburg and Soutzler's Tavern, 6 miles from Taney-town, on the 28th of February, a POCKET-BOOK, of fair-colored calf-skin, containing *Four \$5 Notes of the Bank of Gettysburg; One \$1 Note of the Bank of Delaware; a Note of hand for about \$150, in favor of J. R. Howard, by Hiram Boyd; one other for about \$168, payable to Hall and Worley by C. F. Keener (which is paid); and sundry Notes and Receipts, Drafts, &c. and a variety of other papers, all of which will appear upon their face the property of the subscriber—their amount, by whom due, or the amount of receipts, and by whom given, not recollected; also, a subscription by the inhabitants of Gettysburg to the Rev. R. D. Hall, for preaching in said borough during the year 1828.*

The above Reward will be given for the Pocket-book and its contents—or *Fifteen Dollars* for the Papers without the Pocket-book or Money.

WILLIAM E. CAMP.

March 10.

**GARDEN SEEDS, BOOKS AND STATIONARY, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, & DYE STUFFS.**

### JOHN WERSE, JR.

HAS lately received a supply of *FRESH GARDEN SEEDS*, for the approaching season. He has also, lately, made additions to his Stock of *Drugs, Paints & Dye-Stuffs, Books and Stationary*. He avails himself of this opportunity to express his thanks to the Public for past favors, and to solicit their further support.

Gettysburg, March 10.

### LAST NOTICE.

**THE** Creditors of **DANIEL SLAGLE, Jr.** an abscondent Debtor, are hereby notified, that the undersigned were appointed **AUDITORS** to settle and adjust the claims against said abscondent, and to make distribution of the remaining assets of said abscondent's estate; and that they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Sebastian Hefler, innkeeper, in Abbotstown, on *Friday the 17th day of April next*, at which time all those having claims against said abscondent will receive their dividend of the assets of said Slagle.

WM. PATTERSON,  
HENRY GITT,  
GEORGE BAUGHER, } Auds.  
March 10. tm



### VENDUE.

**WILL** be Offered at Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 25th instant*, at the residence of the subscriber, in Liberty township, the following Property, viz.

**Horses, Cows, Waggon,** narrow and broad-wheeled, Rye by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Straw by the bundle, together with a number of other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by **DAVID SHEETZ.**

March 10. tv

### VENDUE.

**WILL** be Offered at Public Sale, on *Friday the 27th inst.* at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Liberty township, the following Property, viz.

**1 young Mare, Cows, Sheep,** Corner Cupboard, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Spinningwheels, Chairs, Wheelbarrow, and other articles too tedious to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance and reasonable credit will be given.

ABRAHAM DAILY.

March 10. tv

**A VALUABLE STALLION** FOR SALE,

**FIVE** years old this grass, 16½ hands high; a beautiful Bay. His sire was the noted horse Old Shepherd.—This horse is allowed, by good judges, to be one of the best Farmers' horses in the country. His appearance will recommend him. For terms, apply to **JAMES WRAY**, in Tyrone township, near Keener's Mill, where the horse can be seen.

March 10. 3t

### CIRCUIT COURT.

#### LIST OF CAUSES.

At Issue in the Circuit Court of Adams County, to be held at Gettysburg, on the *Third Monday* (being the 20th) of *April next*:—

Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.  
Moses Gouley's } vs. Abraham Scott.  
Trustees }  
George Oberley vs. Wm. Hildebrand.  
Wm. McClellan, jr. vs. Same.  
Same vs. Jacob Hildebrand.  
Same vs. Jacob Hartley.  
G. WELSH, Clerk C. C.  
Gettysburg, March 10. tc

### \$15,000 FOR \$5.

**Union Canal Lottery,** Class No. 2, for 1829.  
*Will be drawn on Tuesday, March 24.*  
60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.

#### SCHEME.

	prize of	\$15,000
1	"	6,000
1	"	4,000
1	"	3,000
1	"	2,025
5	"	1,000
5	"	500
5	"	400
10	"	300
10	"	200
20	"	150
24	"	100
51	"	70
51	"	60
51	"	50
51	"	40

Besides numerous others of 30, 20, 10, &c. amounting to the immense sum of \$136,880! For any of the above Capital Prizes, call at

**DILL'S GROCERY STORE,** Where can be had

*Whole Tickets at \$5 00 | Quarter, 1 25*  
*Half, 2 50 | Eighth, 62½*  
Gettysburg, March 10. td

**Horsebills,** Neatly & expeditiously executed at this Office.



best monument of genius and power may be accomplished, and the public engagements be met, and the high character of Pennsylvania for good faith be maintained, without additional taxation, and with the certainty that whatever is regarded as odious in our financial system, may soon be expunged.

It is believed that the sale of water power along the line of canal will soon become a financial resource of some importance, & that legal provisions ought to be made for the accomplishment of this object. This, with other interesting matters under consideration, and embracing some objects of improvement, will constitute the subject of another report.

In conclusion, the committee will remark, that the genius of William Penn recognised the policy of navigable communications in Pennsylvania more than half a century before a canal was constructed in his native country; and our predecessors, the inhabitants of the land which he planted, were the first among the members of the American family who ran a level or measured waters with a view to canal navigation. It has now become our imperative obligation to keep pace with the march of human improvement. All the states around us are active and circumspect, and seeking not only to unfold their own riches, but to attract to their own territory the commerce of the western states. There is a necessity of exertion, if we are to keep our relative position in the confederacy, or to be lifted to the high station within our reach. Our state is the centre of the United States, and distinguished beyond all others for its mineral wealth. It has the tide of the Delaware on the east, the waters of the Ohio and of the lakes on the west, and is blessed with benignant skies and a prolific soil. Under the influence of a wise legislation, mental and physical improvement will advance hand in hand. The riches of the soil, and of the mines, and of the mind, will be fully explored and developed, and Pennsylvania will be the fairest portion of our happy country.

**THE BILL.**

The bill reported from the committee on inland navigation and internal improvement, by Mr. Lehman, authorises the commissioners, within the present year, to contract for the extension of the canals on the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, on the Juniata, and also on the Delaware. *Provided*, that if any further contracts are made, a portion of each section, not exceeding twenty miles, shall be put under contract within the present year.

The 2d section authorises the commissioners to construct a suitable navigation either by canals, or dams, locks and ponds, from a point at or near the mouth of Beaver to Newcastle, and from the mouth of French creek to the feeder, and it shall be the duty of the commissioners to contract for the whole, or a part upon each route within the present year.

The 3d section authorises a navigation by dams, locks, and ponds, upon the Monongahela, from the mouth of the Youghiogheny to the Virginia state line, and it shall be the duty to commence active operations at a suitable point within the present year.

The 4th section provides That the Pennsylvania rail road shall be extended from Columbia to the town of York, and if practicable it shall be the duty of the canal commissioners to put the whole or a part under contract within the present year.

The 5th section provides, That a rail road shall be constructed from the west end of the Harrisburg bridge, through Carlisle to Chambersburg, and it shall be the duty of the canal commissioners if practicable to put a part under contract within the present year.

The 6th section provides, That the canal commissioners are authorised, to put under contract, if practicable, within the present year, the whole or a part of the canal, which is not contracted for between Middletown and Columbia.

The 7th section provides, That the canal commissioners are authorised, if they find it practicable within the present year to commence active operations with a view to slack water navigation between the mouth of the Kiskimincus and Kittanning on the Allegheny river.

The 8th section provides for a plan and estimates of a communication between the Pennsylvania canal and the river at Derrstown, on the West Branch, and at Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna.

The 9th section provides, That nothing shall be construed to repeal or interfere with the provisions of the existing laws in relation to the rail road across the Allegheny mountain, and also in relation to the rail road from the city of Philadelphia to Columbia.

The sum of three millions, two hundred thousand dollars, is appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the act.

A Fancy Ball and a Fancy Rag Ball have been lately held in Baltimore, and afforded considerable amusement.

From the National Intelligencer, March 5.

**THE INAUGURATION.**

JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President elect of the United States, took the chair of the Senate at 11 o'clock, and the Senate was called to order.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was administered to the Vice President, by Mr. SMITH of Maryland.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States, was then administered to the following new Senators, by the Vice President: viz.

Messrs. BRANCH, CLAYTON, BIBB, HAYNE, KING, KNIGHT, McLEAN of Ohio, TAZEWELL, WHITE, SILSBEE, BELL, FRELINGHUYSEN, SPRAGUE, and LIVINGSTON; and they took their seats.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, it was ordered that, when the Senate adjourn, they will adjourn to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

At half past 11 o'clock, ANDREW JACKSON, the President elect, entered the Senate Chamber, attended by the Marshal of the District, and the Committee of Arrangements, and took his seat immediately in front of the Secretary's desk.

The CHIEF JUSTICE of the U. States and ASSOCIATE JUDGES, entered soon after, and occupied the seats assigned for them on the right of the President's Chair.

The FOREIGN MINISTERS and their suites, in their splendid official costumes, occupied seats on the left of the Chair.

A large number of Ladies were present, and occupied the seats in the rear of the Senators, and the lobby under the Eastern gallery. The Western gallery was reserved for members of the House of Representatives.

At twelve o'clock the Senate adjourned, and a procession was formed to the Eastern portico of the Capitol, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, filling the portico, the steps, and the enclosure, the President of the United States delivered his Inaugural Address, and, having concluded it, the oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice MARSHALL.

Salutes were fired by two companies of artillery, stationed in the vicinity of the Capitol, which were repeated at the forts, and by detachments of artillery on the plains. When the President retired, the procession was re-formed, and he was conducted to the Presidential Mansion.

He here received the salutations of a vast number of persons, who came to congratulate him upon his induction to the Presidency.

The day was serene and mild, and every way favorable to the wishes of those who had come from a distance to witness the ceremony of the inauguration. The number of persons present at the Capitol, within, around, and in front of it, have been variously estimated. We suppose that it did not fall short of ten thousand.

The Inaugural address will be found below.

**INAUGURAL ADDRESS,**  
DELIVERED BY  
**Gen. ANDREW JACKSON,**  
*On being sworn into office, as President of the U. States, March 4, 1829.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve upon me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and to promote their interests generally. And the principles of action, by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the Executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office, without transcending its authority.—With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms; and, in the adjustment of any difference that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue, in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign

members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those they have granted to the confederacy.

The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt—the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution, and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favored; and that, perhaps, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted, by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes, our skill in navigation and our fame in arms: the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dock-yards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience, and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable *agis*. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system, therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safeguard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire, to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government and the feelings of our people.

The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes, on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *Reform*; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power in, unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in the respective stations, able and faithful co-operation—depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed, our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the government, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose providence mercifully protected our nation

at infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, encourages me to offer up my ardent supplications that he will continue to make our beloved country, the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

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Rhode Island, that miniature state, has no Constitution. Still, she requires freehold suffrage in both branches of the legislature; and goes farther in her feudal notions than any state in the Union; giving the right of voting to the *eldest* sons of all freeholders, though they may be the most worthless vagabonds, while the most respectable sons of men who cannot give them this hereditary distinction, are excluded from all participation in the government.

*Boston Statesman.*

It is said that of 200,000 children in Virginia, between the ages of 5 and 15, 23,000 are the children of poor parents; and that, of these, 5000 only had been able to avail themselves the first year, of an appropriation of 45,000 dollars made by the state for their education.

**EDUCATION IN EUROPE.**—The Paris papers state that an unusual degree of interest is exhibited in France in favor of extending elementary instruction. A meeting of three hundred and eighty persons was held in Lyons to establish a school foundation in that city. In Rouen, subscriptions for that purpose amounted to two thousand four hundred and fifty four francs. A Lancasterian School is to be founded at Bourges. The subscription lists contain the names of mechanics, artisans, &c. as well as those of the highest classes. The monitorial system has been introduced into the general hospital. In Geneva a plan is proposed by the Sovereign Council for the education of teachers. The Emperor of Russia, has laid the foundation of a central institution for teachers in the Capital, in order to disseminate instruction among the lower classes. Truly the light of knowledge is beginning to shed its influence over the nations.—While Europe is thus advancing, it becomes America, with a government wholly founded on individual information, to use all means in her power to extend education throughout the land.

**Our Character abroad.**—A German editor, it is said, has informed his readers, that morals were at so low an ebb in the United States, that the two basest men in the republic were candidates for the presidency.

[The German editor must have read the American newspapers on both sides of the question, and believed all that he read.] *Balt. Gaz.*

**Voyages of Discovery.**—According to a statement in *le Globe*, there are at present no less than thirteen vessels actually employed in voyages of discovery. Of these, France has three, England five, Russia two. Sweden one, Holland one, and the United States one. It remains to be seen, whether the last mentioned expedition will ever put to sea. We want yet the example of Spain, Portugal, and the small Italian states.

*N. F. Enquirer.*

**Living on the misfortunes of others.**—The schooner *U. States*, (a wrecker,) reports no less than 12 vessels, all wrecked, lying at different keys, on the coast of Florida, waiting for gales, storms, and "the wreck of matters." *Balt. Chron.*

**The Infernal Trade.**—It is thought about 80,000 slaves are annually imported into the Brazil, and as about one third die, or are murdered, on the passage, the whole amount of the exports from Africa for this market must amount to 120,000. "God is Just." *Niles' Reg.*

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We have heard, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, and believe the information to be correct, that no less than six hundred persons have applied for the situation of *naturalist* to the proposed exploring expedition into the South Seas.

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A person who calls himself "An Idler," has made the following calculations, from which we learn that, according to the latest and most authentic records, the city of London contains

Inns, Taverns, &	Butchers,	1,343
public houses,	Physicians, &c	1,318
Tailors,	Carpenters,	1,212
Grocers,	Cheese-mongers,	1,608
Bakers,	Lawyers, Barristers,	1,568
Cordwainers,	1,568	1,568
Merchants,	1,426	1,426
	Pleaders,	3,100

It would therefore appear, that the number of those who are reputedly skilled in "taking away our lives," is less than half the number of those who, with some truth, are accused of taking away the means whereby we live.

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MONTREAL, L. C. Feb. 14.

We some time ago inserted a notice of the death from burning, of a woman and four children, in Perth, U. C.—

Since then strong suspicions have been entertained of the family having been murdered, and the suspected criminal—the husband of the woman, and the father of the children—has been taken into custody. The suspicion, if not first excited, was greatly strengthened by the talk of the surviving child, a boy of about four years old: who frequently spoke of his father having struck his mother with a spade, and having thrown burning coals among the children; in consequence, Mr. Mathieson, the Coroner, proceeded with two Magistrates, to examine the house, and from some circumstances that occurred, they thought proper to commit Eastby, the supposed criminal, to prison. They next proceeded to have the bodies disinterred, and examined by medical gentlemen. It was then found that the woman's skull was broken in five places, and the hinder part of it smashed to pieces. The heads and bodies of the children all bore such marks of violence as to show that they were murdered. A paper published in the neighborhood says Eastby has since confessed the murder.

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**A thrifty Bean.**—In the summer of 1827, I discovered among my bush beans a single vine remarkably thrifty, and throwing out runners. I erected a pole at that place and the vine was trained upon it. It grew during the summer with the utmost luxuriance and beauty, attracting notice from every passing traveller. When arrived at maturity it presented a complete congeries of pods. The number of beans from the vine was 1223, and the weight of 1½ lbs. In the same ratio of increase I should have had, this fall, 1528½ lbs. or 1,495,729 beans—and in the autumn of 1829, 1,869,661½ lbs. or 1,826,276,567 beans.

*N. E. Farmer.*

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**Despatch.**—A gentleman, who arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, by the Silas Richards, Packet ship, in 19 days from New York, expressed, in a striking manner, the rapidity with which that long voyage (nearly 3200 miles) is now performed; "I left New York," said he, "the week before last."

*Liverpool paper, Jan. 2.*

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Indulging PASSION in children is thickly sowing the seeds of crime, and storing up many sources of unhappiness. On Wednesday, a Boy, in one of our Mathematical schools, passionately, and with great violence, threw a pair of compasses at another boy of the name of Hart; the sharp points of the compasses struck against the left temple of the boy; and penetrating to the brain, caused death in a few minutes. The youth who had left his parents, but a few hours, in the vigor of health, was returned to them a corpse!!! What a melancholy and heart rending event! Would not our School Masters do well to detail the facts of this case to their scholars, and accompany them with suitable reflections and advice.

*Dem. Press.*

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**UNPARALLELED DEPRAVITY.**

We mentioned, a few papers back, that a gang of murderers had been detected in Scotland who committed murder for the price obtained for the bodies for dissection. This seemed too horrible to believe. But one of them has actually been convicted for their murders and made full confession. It appears that he once had some religious impressions, which his attachment to drink, and his infamous associations, speedily overcame. He denied that he had committed as many as thirty murders; but the exact number is not yet revealed: He began by selling the body of a woman who died a natural death in Hare's house. Ten pounds was paid by the surgeon for every body brought him; and the demand for subjects was constant. Most of the murders were committed in Hare's house. He was the only accomplice. Strangulation was the mode always resorted to.

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**Party Discipline.**—We understand, says the Richmond Whig, that some days before the election of Public Printer at Washington, there was a Jackson Caucus, at which was discussed "the propriety of using paper of a particular color for distinguishing the ballots of those who voted for Duff Green and that they stationed individuals near those suspected of being friendly to Gales & Seaton, with the view of inspecting their votes."

We believe that party spirit has never manifested itself in a form so inquisitorial, intolerant and disgraceful, in the Congress of the United States.

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A History of the late Administration is announced as shortly to be forthcoming. It is supposed to come from the pen of Mr. Adams himself.

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The Philadelphia water works at Fair Mount have cost that city \$1,500,000. Besides furnishing an abundant supply of wholesome water, they constitute a profitable source of revenue to the city treasury.



POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

DAVID HORNER, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor, &c. of the House of Employment for the County of Adams.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes entries like 'To cash received of Wm. S. Cobean, Treasurer, 400 00'.

Balance due Treasurer, 2 22 1/2

CR.

By Cash paid on Orders, as follows, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes entries like 'Balance due D. Horner, 10 22', 'Michael Trostle, for rye, 10 57', 'Alexander Currens, executing order, 1 17'.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes entries like 'Thomas Thompson for supporting infant child, 3 00', 'George Thompson, chopping cord wood, 2 62', 'Jacob Lefever, for printing, 26 00'.

JOHN B. MARSH, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor, &c. of the House of Employment for the County of Adams.

To Commissioners' order on County Treasurer, \$500 00

CR.

By Cash paid on Orders, as follows, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes entries like 'C. M'Master, for keeping Peter, 4 50', 'Adam Fehl, for boards, 7 60', 'Jas. Bell, Jr. for a barrel whiskey, 7 70'.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes entries like 'David Jamison for butter, 1 44', 'Chimney-sweep, 3 50', 'King, Jackson and Wible for straw, 7 73'.

Balance due County, 8445 35 1/2

WE, the Subscribers, Auditors, to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do Certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and do Report, that they are correct, and that the balance of Ten Dollars and seventy-two Cents and three-fourths is due said Institution...

53 Paupers remained in the Poorhouse on the 8th January, 1828. 70 Paupers admitted in the course of the year, including out-door Paupers. 43 remained in the house on the 6th Jan. 1829.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 20th day of March instant, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, the following described Property, being a part of a larger Tract, viz. about 50 ACRES.

situated on the south side of Conowago creek, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Seller, John Smith, Henry Lilly and others, on which are erected a one-story Log House, and Log Barn, with a spring convenient to the house. About 20 Acres of said land are cleared, and the residue well covered with first rate Timber.

TRACT OF LAND.

Situated in said township, adjoining lands of Peter Weickert, Abraham Eckert and others, containing 153 ACRES, on which are erected a two-story Brick House, Log Barn, Stone Still-house, Two Orchards, &c. About 100 acres of said Tract are cleared, about 20 of which are Meadow—the balance well covered with Timber; a never-failing spring convenient to the house. To be sold as the Estate of JACOB STAGLE, deceased.

Due attendance will be given, and terms made known by PETER HULL, Adm'r. By the Court, GEO. ZIEGLER, Ck.

FOR RENT, OR ON SHARE, A Farm.

CONTAINING 160 ACRES, SITUATE in Franklin township, Adams county, late the Farm of GEORGE BIESECKER, deceased. For terms of rent, apply to JOHN BIESECKER.

SCOTT'S DISCIPLINE.

THOSE Militia Officers, whose term has expired, and who have in their possession Scott's Discipline, are desired to hand the same over to their successors in office, as soon as possible. JACOB SANDERS, B. I.

BORROWED BOOKS!

THOSE persons who have in their possession, any BOOKS, known to be the property of the Subscriber, are requested to return them; and if any have borrowed Books, the owner of which is unknown, (as many of his have gone abroad without his name) he will, if possible, ascertain the same to ownership. T. STEVENS.

TO THOSE CONCERNED.

Pluries Ven. Exponas. Wm. Thompson, Esq. of Andrew Thompson, dec'd. Sheriff Heagy returns Lands sold to Samuel Fahnstock for \$1675. 30th January, 1829. On motion of Mr. Stevens—Rule on the Sheriff to bring the money made on the sale of Defendant's property in this case, into Court, for distribution, by the first day of next Term. Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the above named Defendant, and others who are interested.

By the Court, G. WELSH, Proth'y. Feb. 17. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of CONRAD HAINES, deceased, are requested to discharge the same. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB HAINES, Adm'r. Feb. 17. 4t

M. C. CLARKSON HAS just received from Lancaster, a Fine Assortment of

CUT & SMOOTH RIFLES.

Which he can sell VERY LOW. Feb. 10. 4t

John Smith, vs. Alias Subpoena for a DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to JOHN SMITH.

YOU are hereby commanded to be and appear, in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Ruth, your Wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony. PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 24. 4t

CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAVERN STAND formerly occupied by P. HEAGY, Esq. next door to the Banking House, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call. JOHN ASH. April 15. 4t

JOHN N. STARR, CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Joseph Wiley, in East York street, Gettysburg—where he intends keeping on hand, a General Assortment of the most FASHIONABLE & DURABLE

FURNITURE,

Which he will warrant equal, if not superior in quality, to any offered in this place—consisting, in part, of Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes, Gothic pedestal-end, and plain, Side

boards, French and plain Bureaus, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Secretaries, and Book-cases, Pillar and Claw Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables, Plain do. do. do. Ladies Work-stands, Shaving and Candle Stands, Portable Writing Desks, Cribs, and Cradles; and

GOPPINS!

and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of Corpses to the place of burial. Gettysburg, Jan. 13. 3m

FOR RENT. A BREWERY,

The Brewing business. For information apply to T. STEVENS, Esq. Gettysburg, Oct. 21. 4t